

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Gold Certificates Seen Again on Wall Street.

A STEAMBOAT HORROR.

Crimes and Casualties in Various Sections.

The annual meeting of the New York clearing house association was held last Tuesday, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, F. D. Tappan; Secretary, H. H. Nero; Manager, W. A. Camp; and clearing house committee, Benjamin B. Sherman, George F. Baker, William L. Jenkins, O. D. Baldwin and Richard King. The manager's report showed the transactions for a year to have been \$18,147,846,406.61; the average per day for the year being \$156,833,775.92. The total transactions since the 11th of October, 1853, (the date of its organization), have been \$672,339,401,883.50. The total amount of gold coin used in settlement of balances since resumption (three years and nine months) has been \$971,967,000; for the past year the amount of balance was \$1,505,000,245.27, of which \$258,559,000 was gold coin; \$1,246,441,245.27 legal tenders and changes. The largest transactions for any one day during the year were \$240,730,252.84 on the 3d of January, 1882.

The Tariff Commission had sessions in Richmond, September 28th, and Baltimore, September 29th and 30th. In Richmond arguments were made in favor of existing or higher rates on iron ore and pig-iron. The Baltimore session was principally employed in hearings on the subjects of fertilizers, palm-oleo, sugar and iron; the statements being generally in favor of special protection. The Commission are now sitting at the Windsor Hotel in New York city. On Monday J. P. Moore ("The Parson Merchant") read a lengthy review of the tariff from its inception to the present. He submitted a proposed revision cutting down the rates very materially. Several papers on special objects of importance were read and discussion entered upon. The Commission is having the testimony printed as rapidly as possible, and it will be ready for the executive sessions after the 16th inst., when the public hearings will close.

The report of the Commissioner of Education for 1880 has just been issued, and contains many valuable facts. There has been a growth in the educational institutions of the country that is as remarkable as it is encouraging. Thirty-four States and eight Territories report a daily attendance in the 8,231 educational institutions of 5,805,342 pupils, under the care of 282,644 teachers, of which 116,012 were men, and 177,637 women. Alabama spent the least money in education for each child of the school age—96 cents, and Massachusetts the most, \$1.91; the total expenditure by the States was \$83,940,239. The beneficiaries for educational purposes during 1880 amounted to \$5,353,591. The report contains 1,176 pages, and gives abstracts of the school reports of all the States and Territories. The late appearance of the report is due to the delay in receiving the mass of material it contains and its intelligent compilation.

A statement prepared at the office of Sixth Auditor E. A. of the Post-Office Department, shows the gross receipts of the Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, to have been \$4,265,317.10, against \$3,627,511.55 during the previous year, being an increase of \$637,805.55. The receipts from the sale of postage stamps, postal cards, envelopes, &c., during the year ended June 30, 1882, amounted to \$39,533,317.21, against \$34,078,812.30 for the previous year, an increase of \$5,454,504.91. The issue of stamps, &c., for 1882 amounted to \$40,978,653.42, an increase over the previous year of \$6,352,617. These figures, it is thought at the Department, justify an estimate of about \$1,000,000 net revenue for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, although the exact figures cannot be given, as the expenditures of the past year have not yet been footed up.

At Castle Garden, New York, 7,555 immigrants arrived last week. This total is higher than that of last year at the same date. The number arrived during the month of September is 32,843, and that during September of last year was 36,378, the difference being a considerable decrease. In the total number of immigrants arrived during the year, however, the record still shows a large increase—about 29,000. There were 1,039 steerage passengers landed yesterday.

On Monday last the secretary of the Navy issued an order detailing the officers who are to be employed on shore duty until April, 1883. On the same day ninety-two officers were detached and placed on waiting orders to carry out the provisions of the naval appropriation law. After promulgating the order Secretary Chandler left for New York City.

Two fine observations have been obtained at the Harvard Observatory of the comet, which almost definitely established that it is one of a brief period. According to the present data it must have made the semi of the sun in two or three hours, or at the rate of 400 miles a second, and the fact that the sun's atmosphere offers no check to its progress proves it incomparable, unlike meteorites.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of business men was held at the New York City Mercantile Exchange on the 30th ult., for the purpose of securing concerted action in favor of the abolition of tolls on the Erie canal. Many speeches were made and letters read strongly favoring the proposed constitutional amendment to secure that end.

The friends of base-ball are very much excited over the exposure of a compact by which the possession of the championship pennant of the league clubs was not to be decided by the scheduled games, but a series of nine games between the Chicago and Providence teams, was to settle the question of superiority.

For the first time since the resumption of specie payments gold certificates have appeared on Wall Street, New York. \$4,400,000 in the denominations of \$100 and \$500, were sent from the Treasury on the 2d inst., to Assistant Treasurer Acton, New York, for his signature.

Among the steerage passengers landed at Castle Garden, Tuesday last, were two Arab merchants from Jerusalem. The tariff on the goods they had amounted to over \$700, which the Arabs demurred at paying, and threatened to take their wares to Mexico.

The result of the little election in Delaware shows a divided victory. The Democrats have elected seventeen out of thirty-two inspectors in New Castle county, seven out of nine in Kent, and seven out of thirteen in Sussex.

The Grand Commandery of Knights Templar held their annual session at Solano city Monday, and remained in session until yesterday.

Commanderies from Albany, Troy, Hudson, and other places participated.

The General Trans-Atlantic Steamship Company have inaugurated a regular line of steamers between Baltimore and Havre, to run in connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

A company of Iowa capitalists have gone to Birmingham, Ala., with \$300,000 to establish another iron blast furnace. There are \$3,650,000 invested in pig-iron manufacture in this district.

The St. Paul and Duluth Railroad earnings for three weeks in September, 1882, were \$79,491.70, an increase of \$34,425.34 over the corresponding period of last year.

Frank Thomson was elected vice-president of the P. W. & B. R. R., to take the place of A. J. Cassatt, resigned. Charles E. Pugh was chosen general manager.

The trustees and directors of the Peabody educational fund met in New York City Wednesday.

Judge Andrews has accepted the nomination for chief judge of the New York court of appeals.

The election of Mr. Stephens as Governor of Georgia is conceded.

The Democratic convention of Connecticut met in Hartford, Oct. 4th.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

The steamer R. E. Lee was burned to the water's edge on the Mississippi at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 30th ult., and twenty-one lives were lost. The cause of the fire is unknown, but is supposed to have originated in the pastry room. The boat was worth \$109,000.

Carl Anders was charged in the U. S. courts at Trenton, N. J., October 3d, with preparing false pension affidavits, and Robert Estell was charged with having taken \$300 in one case and \$800 in another for procuring soldiers' pensions.

Jim Rhodes, who murdered J. O. Massie and wife, March 7, was brought back to Charlottesville, Va., and put in jail. A crowd of masked men took him from the jail, Sunday night last, and hung him.

The toy pistol has extended its ravages into France. Mme. Lemercier was shot by her little boy while dressing for a rehearsal. Three bullets were extracted by the surgeon.

Disher Clapper, a boy of fourteen, was impaled on a blackberry stalk while picking berries near Rochester, N. Y., October 1st, and death resulted.

The total number of cases of yellow fever at Pensacola, Florida, since the epidemic began is 390, of which 92 died.

Rudolph Krick, eight years old, blew out the brains of a servant girl at Chicago on Monday.

Nineteen buildings were burned at Ridgeway, Pa., September 29th, entailing a loss of \$92,000.

CAPITAL TOPICS.

Prof. W. C. Tilden on Monday submitted to District Attorney Corbitt his official report of a chemical examination he has just concluded of the poisoned bouquet that was given to Garfield by his sister, Mrs. Scoville, the day before his execution. The report says that the large bud (a half open flower) contained over five grains of "white arsenic" (arsenic acid). This quantity was not only sufficient to cause death to any human being, had it been swallowed, but, owing probably to ignorance, was largely in excess of a fatal dose that the latent of the person who thus prepared the flowers would have been defeated by emetics. The original amount of arsenic was greater than that found, as the petals of the flowers failed to retain in a dry state some which adhered when moist. The exhibits of the chemical process employed are deposited in the Army Medical Museum. The qualitative tests were those of Reinsch, Fresenius, Von Babo, and Marsh. Mr. Corbitt is now at work trying to discover who it was that poisoned the flowers, and if the person could be discovered he would be held to answer the charge.

The court of inquiry to investigate the Jeanette expedition will organize at the Navy Department to-day, when it will be determined in what order the inquiry shall proceed. The proceedings will probably be conducted with closed doors, for the reason that the inquiry is made by resolution of Congress, and the testimony and conclusions of the court will be transmitted by the Secretary of the Navy to that body for its action when it meets next December. Mr. Walton, with his daughter, Mrs. DeLong, returned to New York on Tuesday. It has been arranged that all the private papers and diary of Capt. De Long shall be copied for the archives of the Navy Department, and the originals given to Mrs. DeLong. Lieut. Danenhower, who expects to deliver a number of lectures this fall and winter on the course of the Arctic exploring steamer Jeanette, has had prepared to illustrate his lecture an elaborate and most beautifully executed chart of the late perilous Arctic explorations.

The record and pension division of the Surgeon-General's Office, at the Army Medical Museum, has been subdivided into an eastern and a western and southern division, and the latter has been moved into the new stores adjoining the Holtzman Building, at the corner of Tenth and F streets northwest. The new quarters were taken possession of on Monday by a force of about ninety clerks, in charge of Dr. R. L. Shimer, and the ample light facilitating their work at this place contrasts favorably with the old quarters at the Museum, where the spacious lower hall was becoming uncomfortably crowded. The additional space obtained permits the employment of the entire force during the daytime, instead of necessitating the continuation of the night force heretofore at work at the Museum.

One million and a half dollars surplus revenue will be derived from the Post-Office Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, as shown in a rough draft of receipts and expenditures prepared by Chief Book-keeper Smith, in the Office of the Sixth Auditor. The excess of revenues over expenses will approximate \$1,500,000, but this will be reduced by liabilities yet unadjusted of about \$300,000, leaving a net revenue of not less than \$1,500,000, and probably more. This is a better showing than was thought possible a month ago, \$1,000,000 being then the highest estimate.

Last Sunday morning during the religious services in the Chapel connected with St. Elizabeth's Asylum, John Ardmore, an insane man, twenty-two years of age, ran to the third-story window of the Chapel, and, with suicidal intent, leaped headfirst from the window. The man fell with terrible violence to the stone pavement below, and was crushed to an almost unrecognizable form. The coroner viewed the remains, and gave a certificate of suicidal death, resulting from a fracture of the skull. The unfortunate man was a soldier stationed at the Arsenal, and became insane about four months ago.

At a meeting of the board of directors of the Garfield Memorial Hospital held Monday evening, the deed of the real estate of the National Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans Home was received from the trustees of that institution, who transferred this property pursuant to an act of Congress passed last session. The committee on site was instructed to select one without delay. The property donated by the Soldiers and Sailors' Orphans Home will be sold, and the proceeds applied to the purchase of a site elsewhere.

The Court of Commissioners of Alabama

Claims met at its rooms, No. 1412 H street northwest on Wednesday, in accordance with its adjournment on July 15 last. Judges H. G. Wells, James Harlan, and Asa French, were present. By the law of Congress under which this court is reorganized, six months' time from the 13th of July last is given claimants to file claims. But few claims have been filed, and not one is ready for trial. A further adjournment is, therefore, probable.

The Washington monument was completed to the height of 310 feet yesterday, leaving 245 feet yet to be completed. The present weight of the structure is about 70,000 tons of 2,240 pounds. The tapering off of the monument is now so rapid that the additional weight to the top will probably not exceed 10,000 tons. Col. Casey says that he will recommend that Congress at the next session make a sufficient appropriation for the entire completion of the monument.

The Veteran Corps of this city, having received permission to enter Virginia under arms, will make an excursion to Richmond Friday. The Light Infantry will escort them to the station, and the veterans will be reviewed by the Governor of Virginia on Saturday morning.

At Utica, N. Y., Judge Wallace and Coxie refused, on October 2d, to grant the writ of habeas corpus in the Mason case. The court held that the Judge Advocate-General could not reverse the findings of the court-martial.

Gen. Frei, the new Swiss minister, has purchased "The Maples," the handsome residence of Mrs. Briggs (Olivier), and has installed John Hitz as his private secretary.

During the week ending Tuesday there were 297 patents and designs granted to citizens of the United States and thirty to citizens of foreign countries.

The force of the Pension Office is now complete. Secretary Teller does not intend to make any addition to the 1,520 employees at present.

First Assistant Postmaster-General Hutton left the city on Tuesday to attend the Reunion of his old regiment at Gettysburg, Pa.

There were nearly four hundred promotions made in the Pension Office on the first of the month.

The Hon. John M. Langston was entertained at a grand banquet on Monday night.

Washington has now 61 letter-carrier routes.

ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

Something About What is Going on in Other Lands Than Ours.

The Paris *Figaro* publishes a report that the Pope, while walking in the gardens of the Vatican, was fired at by a soldier, but not hit. The report has not been confirmed, and is discredited at the Italian embassy in London.—Queen Victoria is to visit the south of France.—Mr. Gladstone, replying to a recent address, said that he thanked God for the success in Egypt and he thanked the army and its skillful general; that the war had been carried on principles of love and peace.—Cholera is epidemic in Borneo and Sumatra.—During the celebration of the Khedive's arrival at Cairo 1,000 Mussulmans attacked the Copts and threatened to kill all the Christians in the town.—The Danish exploring vessels are reported ice-bound eighty miles east of Valparaiso. Chili will sell the Peruvian nitrate deposits at public auction.—A railway train was destroyed at Cairo with a large quantity of provisions and ammunition. Five men were killed and twenty wounded.—An army of 12,000 is to remain in Egypt until the settlement of its affairs. The troopship Carthage has arrived in England with 112 of the wounded at Tel-el-Kebir. Five others died on the voyage.—Alderman Knight, of Cripplegate, has been elected lord mayor of London.—An international conference is to be held at Paris to discuss the protection of submarine cables.—Feroocious anti-Jewish riots have broken out in Presburg, Hungary.—The Khedive reviewed the British troops at Cairo in front of the Abidin Palace on the 20th ultimo.—Railway communication has been re-established between Cairo and Alexandria.—The German Liberals are making strong efforts to harmonize the discordant elements of the party.—The report that a soldier had shot the Pope at the Vatican is not generally credited.—Swords are to be presented to Walsley, Seymour, and Lowe. The army of occupation will be composed of the brigades of Gen. Wood and Gen. Allison.

The Review at Pittsburgh.

Special Correspondence National Tribune.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Oct. 2.—The Reunion of the Posts of the Grand Army of the Republic from the neighboring States of Ohio, West Virginia, and portions of this State within a radius of a couple of hundred miles, was a great success. All last night and early this morning the veterans and their friends literally poured into the city from every direction. The good people of our city, appreciating the services of the boys that saved the Union, were profuse in their decorations. Evergreens and bunting floated a cordial welcome to the battle-scarred veterans. The hotels, newspaper offices, and business houses vied with each other to present the most striking display. A careful estimate made indicates that there were at least fifty thousand veterans in the city. The parade and review in the afternoon was witnessed by thronging crowds on the sidewalks, there being over ten thousand in the procession. Complimentary allusions to the appearance of the column as it marched through the streets were heard on every hand, the enthusiasm of the ladies being unbounded.

The Camp-fire held in the evening at the Coliseum in honor of the visitors, with its customary bean-bake and pleasant reminiscences of army life, was enjoyed by all who were so fortunate as to be present. Late in the night the meeting broke up with many regrets, and all were determined upon a regular repetition of the Reunion.

Why is His Pension Delayed?

To the Editor NATIONAL TRIBUNE:

I am an ex-soldier of both the Mexican and our late war. I have been in five hard-fought battles—the storming of Chapultepec, and in taking the city of Mexico; also the heavy skirmish of Black Bath—of our late war, Antietam, Chancellorsville, and South Mountain. I am a member of Higher Post, G. A. R., No. 103. Notwithstanding all this, I have been unable, as yet, to secure the pension to which I am entitled. I have the testimony of my two family doctors, and also of two comrades who were with me in Mexico, and know that I was in a hospital in Mexico for some time. I have three honorable discharges, one for the war with Mexico, and two from our late war. I have the proof of this in my possession. Why is it that our Congressmen are so liberal with large appropriations to the rich who do not need it, and let private soldiers wait so long for the small amount due them? Do you think Congress will pension Mexican soldiers? It would only be an act of justice to many who are now old and need it. We old soldiers think it hard that our pensions are so long coming. We are well pleased with THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE, and hope it may live long to do battle for the right. I am doing all I can to get subscribers, and hope to send you some soon.

Yours, truly, THOS. BRADLEY.

BRADFORD CO., Pa., Sept. 25.

Read the unparalleled offers made by H. K. Curtis & Co. in another column. The goods offered are all that is claimed for them.—Advt.

THE PITH OF POLITICS.

Secretary Folger Accepts the Nomination for Governor.

DELAWARE REPUBLICANS.

Latest Phases of the Local and National Canvass.

Secretary Folger's letter accepting the Republican nomination for governor of the State of New York was given to the press Monday evening. It begins with a review of the manner of the selection of delegates to the convention, in which he says: "The delegates chosen to the State convention represented the views and opinions of their respective constituencies as fairly and fully as those of the conventions which have preceded it. The methods of the convention when assembled were in accordance with precedent, free from violence and clamor, sedate and deliberate. There was naught on the face of them that will warrant an assertion that all done in its meetings was not fair, honest, and above board, and that the results did not flow from the conscientious and dutiful convictions and actions of the members of it. This is plain from the fact that when a decisive vote was reached, though there had been deep feeling and was great disappointment, there was no hesitation in yielding unanimous acquiescence in it." He inferentially refers to the action of the State committee, and says: "No one claims, no one believes that I had lot or part therein, or previous hint or suspicion thereof. I would soon an end to be got by such means." Mr. Folger speaks of the fact that prominent persons in the community have asked him to decline the nomination, while at the same time they express confidence in him. He says on the subject: "I have deliberately and anxiously considered the matter, have weighed the reasons which they present, and have foregone the consequences. The matter has two aspects, personal and public. As to that personal I made no indication of a willingness to be a candidate for governor until long after I had been named in the press and talked of by men in that connection, and it was apparent that I should be brought before the convention. I then said that if there was a fair degree of concurrence in my nomination I would accept, but that if another was named I should not be sorry, and that if I was named I would not be glad. I have ever been of that mind.

STILL OF THE SAME MIND.

"I am of that mind now. There are those who were members of that convention who know that in the week of its session I made effort to have the nomination of another brought about. As I sought not the nomination, as I was not glad when it came to me; as I could always have seen, and could now see it to go to another without one twinge of regret, I have no personal reason why I should not refuse it with alacrity. But the matter is not solely or chiefly personal. It has a wider and vastly more important scope. In my judgment, for any one placed as I am at this time to decline the nomination would produce the utter collapse of the Republican party."

He then discusses at some length the proposal to call a new convention and the substitution of another ticket. He considers it would be a physical impossibility to convene such a body at this late date. Before a call would be thoroughly promulgated election day would dawn with most of the voters unaware what man was candidate of the Republican party, and without ballots for their hands with his name upon them. He says: "Bear in mind that a declaration by me is not to utterly ally factional jealousy, distrust, and strife; that it will not do to give or leave ground for allegations or beliefs of ill-advised conventions or 'snap caucuses'; that for ultimate harmony, or even sullen acquiescence, there must be orderly and decorous and well proclaimed proceeding, and then figure out the lapse of time that the different processes above stated will take, and see if it is practicable, by a new convention, to set a new candidate before the people. It is my honest, unselfish, and settled conviction that it is not.

"For me to decline, then, is to leave the Republican party without a candidate, and the practical result of that is not only the certain election of a Democratic governor, but it is the complete disorganization and disintegration of the Republican party with all the adverse consequences, State and national, to flow therefrom. The responsibility for such a result is too great to put upon one man. I have sought to say for myself. I make no plea for myself. If I am defeated, and it be a disappointment, it will not be the first that has met me. If I am politically ruined, as is sympathizingly said to me, and it work a sorrow, it will not be the first that has entered my soul and left its pains there. Be the result what it may, I will not take the responsibility of breaking up the organization and destroying the Republican party of the State of New York.

"If it is to be debated at the coming election, it must be by the act or omission of Republican voters. I can go down bravely with the party that has favored me, and which I love, serene in the consciousness that no act of mine has wrought the ruinful ruin. Circumstances have forced me so far. It would gladden me now to be the candidate of a united and zealous Republican party. It would be my aim, if elected to be the representative of the whole party, subservient only to my duty to be the chief magistrate of the whole people, unmoved by the appeals of faction, unswayed by the appliances of private interests, acknowledging no claim on mere partnership, looking supremely for the good of the commonwealth.

NO NEED OF DOLEFUL APPREHENSION.

"Thus far I have assumed that the predictions of my interlocutors of disaster are well founded. I do not concede that. There is no need of doleful apprehension. The issues are too grave, the consequences too serious, for present disappointment, and even righteous indignation, to lead to persistence in ill-advised and fatal action. Republicans will reflect, and reflection, by showing what will come of Democratic success, will turn aside disaster by promptly to united and vigorous action. I therefore accept the nomination and await the result of the canvass without perturbation."

Secretary Folger then announces, in a very lengthy manner, the principles upon which he stands as a candidate, and concludes as follows: "I have thus, with no more prolixity than the occasion demanded, put my principles of action before the Republican party and the people. I believe that they will be commended to good sense. I stand upon them and on them alone, as the reason why I am before the people of the State as a candidate for the chief magistracy. If they are approved, if my public life of twenty years and over gives cause to believe that I will honestly keep on in their furtherance, I do confidently expect that disappointments will be forgotten, that causes of repulsion will not lead to the abandonment of political ties, and that united and harmonious action will bring about a result that will keep the State of

New York in accord with the majority of her sister States on the great questions of national policy."

Mr. Hepburn's Declination.

A. H. Hepburn, the Republican nominee for Congress at-large for the State of New York, has addressed the following letter to Hon. J. F. Smith, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee:

DEAR SIR: Having received no formal notice of my nomination for the office of Congressman-at-large by the recent Republican convention, I address this communication to you. It is quite apparent that, owing to the unfortunate circumstances that have come to light since the adjournment of the convention, a very large portion of the Republicans of the State are not disposed to accept its conclusions as an authoritative utterance of the party. Nothing should be left undone to secure the unity and harmony of the party, and I don't think it right to enter upon the canvass without an earnest effort in that direction. It seems to me that for the purpose of attaining such result all questions should be submitted anew to the representatives of the party assembled for such purpose, and in furtherance of that object, while fully appreciating the very high compliment paid me by the convention, and returning my sincere thanks for the same, I deem it my duty to acquaint you with my declination of said nomination.

POLITICAL.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

Alabama—Seventh district, Arthur Bingham, Republican.

Connecticut—First district, John R. Buck, Republican.

Illinois—First district, A. J. Grover, Anti-Monopolist; Second district, J. J. Altgeld, Anti-Monopolist; Third district, W. P. Black, Anti-Monopolist; Fourth district, C. Meyer, Anti-Monopolist; Eighth district, H. H. Colby, Democrat; Ninth district, E. B. Buck, Democrat.

Kentucky—First district, J. R. Grace, Democrat; Ocean Turner, Independent; H. H. Houson, Republican; Seventh district, Rev. J. W. Ashbury (old), Republican.

Louisiana—Second district, E. John Ellis, Democrat.

Maryland—Sixth district, L. E. McComas, Republican; Third district, F. S. Holtzcliff, Democrat; Fourth district, J. V. S. Findlay, Democrat; Fifth district, A. J. Chapman, Democrat.

Massachusetts—Fourth district, Patrick A. Collins, Democrat; Sixth district, E. S. Converse, Republican; Seventh district, E. M. Boynton, Greenback; Eighth district, C. S. Lilley, Democrat; W. A. Russell, Republican; Tenth district, W. W. Rice, Republican; Eleventh district, Wm. Whitney, Republican.

Missouri—Eighth district, T. J. Dailey, Republican; (G. Sessinghaus, Independent Republican; Ninth district, Jas. O. Broadhead, Democrat; Tenth district, Henry Maunten, Republican.

New Hampshire—First district, George B. Chandler, Democrat.

New Jersey—First district, J. M. Ferrell, Democrat; Fifth district, W. W. Phelps, Republican.

New York—Twelfth district, R. H. Bartholomew, National; Twentieth district, Edward Wemple, Democrat; Twenty-third district, Sam. H. Fox, Republican; Twenty-fourth district, N. W. Nutting, Republican; Twenty-eighth district, S. C. Millard, Republican.

Pennsylvania—First district, Jas. Cadwalader, Democrat; Second district, W. W. Dundas, Democrat; Third district, Sam. J. Randall, Democrat; Fourth district, Wm. J. Neal, Democrat; Seventh district, W. H. Davis, Democrat; Eighth district, Joshua Wright, Greenback; Thirteenth district, C. N. Brumm, Greenback; Fourteenth district, S. J. Barr, Republican; Jno. McQuay, Independent; Seventeenth district, W. D. Hall, Independent.

South Carolina—Second district, E. M. Branton, Republican.

Tennessee—Seventh district, J. B. Ballentine, Democrat; Tenth district, W. M. Smith, Republican.

Wisconsin—First district, John Winans, Independent; Fifth district, Joseph Rankin.

Dakota Territory—W. R. Steele, Democrat, for Delegate.

Wyoming Territory—J. W. Meldrum, Republican, for Delegate.

NOTES.

Secretary Chandler has laid the wires for the United States Senatorship from New Hampshire.

T. B. Wakeman, of New York, has been elected president of the National Liberal League.

The Republican State committee of Minnesota has renominated Judge James Gilliland for chief justice.

Mr. A. B. Hepburn, of New York, the Republican nominee for Congress from the State at large, has declined.

Senator Pendleton, of Ohio, says that the Democratic party in that State is not in favor of a "free Sunday and free whisky."

Gen. Beaver addressed an immense meeting at Pottsville, Pa., on Friday night last, and his speech provoked the greatest enthusiasm.

Hon. Louis E. McComas, the Republican nominee for the Sixth Congressional district of Maryland has inaugurated an active canvass.

Hon. Jay A. Hubbell returned to Washington a few days ago, and resumed his work as chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee.

The California Prohibition convention nominated Dr. R. H. McDonald, of San Francisco, for Governor, and William Sims, of Yolo county, for lieutenant-governor.

It is announced that Mr. Blaine and Senators Frye and Hale will take the stump for the Hon. George M. Robeson this month, and ex-Speaker Randall will speak against him.

The Brooklyn (N. Y.) Young Republican Club has endorsed the nomination of Charles Andrews for chief justice of the court of appeals, and A. B. Hepburn for congress at large.

On the 25th ult., the Democrats of Philadelphia nominated for sheriff, John L. Grim; city treasurer, S. Davis Page; judge common pleas, Michael Arnold; register of wills, Charles F. Isenberger.

The Connecticut town election returns come in very slowly. The Republicans carry 56, Democrats 29, and 15 are divided of the one hundred towns heard from. Forty towns voted no license.

Mr. John M. Langston left for Virginia Tuesday evening, and on last night made his first speech in the Mahone canvass at Lynchburg. He will deliver twelve speeches in all at different places in the State.

The attorney-general of New York has rendered an opinion in regard to the election of Congressmen-at-large, holding that the ballots for that office should be on the ticket having the caption "Congress."

John H. Selkry has been nominated at Utica, New York, by the Republicans for the Assembly. It is expected that he will contest for the speakership of the Assembly, having been eleven years in the Legislature.

Hon. Thomas H. McKee, Superintendent of the House Document Room, is to go to his home, in Indiana, on Saturday next, to take part in the campaign. Mr. McKee is one of the leading Republicans in the district represented by Congressman De Motte.

The nomination of John L. Grim for sheriff of Philadelphia by the Democrats has caused

much dissatisfaction in the ranks of the party and it is intimated that he may withdraw unless he gets the endorsement of the Committee of One Hundred, which it is said he will not receive.

At a meeting of the New Jersey State central committee of the National party, D. A. Hopkins was elected chairman, and a resolution was unanimously adopted, declaring in effect that the National party of New Jersey is, and shall be, free from all alliances with